

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1900.

NUMBER 20

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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OUVIDOR 57

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Reserve fund..... £ 1,328,751 "

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Authorized Capital..... " 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... " 2,750,000

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 10 de Março, EUGENE BERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 5 a.m. also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crishley & Co. 35 Rua do Ouridor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendonça de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 2 p.m. Gospel preaching at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Bible class and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10-10 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.; Wednesdays at 7-30 p.m. and at Friburgo, Carion, Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastors—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHERR.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Riachuelo do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marcellino, Petropolis, No. 2. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Sundays; 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissac, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 10 de Março, 2 to 4 p.m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marques de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ ROOM.—St. Rita Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canledaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

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(RED AND WHITE)

from the

Quinta de La Valles de Mandor

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HIGHEST AWARD, at Chicago, 1893;
SILVER MEDAL, at San Francisco, Cal. 1894;
GOLD MEDAL, at Bordeaux.

Prices very low; less than those of the same wines in London.

Can be obtained at all the principal hotels, restaurants, confectionaries and other first class houses.

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RUA DE S. PEDRO, 73, (sobrado)

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 12th announces the resignation of the ministry.

—The departure of the Peruvian minister to Argentina and Brazil has been delayed by an attack of influenza.

—The Chilean press presents the idea of any foreign intervention to prevent the theft from Peru of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

—The Chilean government has prohibited the importation of Argentine cattle on account of the foot and mouth disease.

—It is reported in Lima that Argentina will not interfere in the Chili-Peru conflict because of an accord between Presidents Roca and Errazuriz.

—Santiago telegrams of the 9th state that the government is giving free passages to Chilean emigrants who will settle in Tacna, and that the war budget has been increased by ten millions of dollars.

—A puzzling telegram from Santiago yesterday says that a bill has been presented in the Chilean congress authorizing the construction of a railway from Chili to the state of Amazonas. Such a road would be as useless as it would be costly, besides the greater part of it would be in Bolivian territory. But, when the papers come we shall probably find that the state of Amazonas is a mistake.

—We understand that the new bank formed by the inhabitants of this rapidly growing place (Punta Arenas) has now been legally established, the supreme government having decreed the approval of the statutes last week. The name of the new institution is "Banco de Punta Arenas, Magallanes, Chile," and Mr. J. H. Meredith has been appointed its managing director. The formation of the bank was attended with great success, all the shares having been taken up locally within a few days of their issue, while many applications had to be refused. Punta Arenas is certainly a go-ahead place and we congratulate its population on their latest undertaking, to which we wish every prosperity. —*Chilian Times*.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Influenza is still raging in Buenos Aires.

—An epizootic disease has appeared among the cattle in the Argentine province of Tucuman.

—The Buenos Aires journals consider it certain that President Campos Salles will visit that city in July.

—Yesterday there was a run on the Argentine conversion bureau on account of a rise in the premium on gold.

—It is said that Maestro Ciacchi has contracted to build an iron theatre in the Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

—The Southern railway station in Plaza Constitución, Buenos Aires, is to be enlarged at a cost of a million pesos.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th to the *Pais* quotes *El Tiempo* as saying that bubonic pest is still raging in Rosario.

—The well-known Brazilian capitalist Carlos Alkaim, for many years a resident of Buenos Aires, died in that city on the 8th inst.

—It is stated that a Rosario firm have entered into a contract to export 10,000 tons of quebracho wood to the United States.

—It is reported that five sailors belonging to the Argentine ironclad "Almirante Brown" were recently drowned in Beagle channel. They were in a small boat and were swamped in a rough sea.

—A bill has been presented in the Argentine congress abolishing the municipal council of Buenos Aires. Now have the provincial assembly and national congress abolished also, and there will be a gleam of hope for the future.

—The suspected case of bubonic pest reported from Buenos Aires on the 7th inst. was verified to be a genuine case on the following day. This will prolong the quarantine plague another month. On the following day this verification was denied.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that President Roca had visited the new parliament building now under construction, and that it has been decided to face it with marble at a cost of 3,000,000 pesos. Of course money is no object in a bankrupt country.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram says that the police have discovered a tremendous conspiracy with ramifications in all the States, the object of which is to establish a provisional government which will revise the constitution so as to give greater autonomy to the states. Are revolution and conspiracy necessary for that? —*Montevideo Times*, April 29.—(No, my dear colleague, but a revolution is sometimes very necessary for the preservation of a vicious and incapable government.)—According to a Paraná paper the cabbies of that city are obliged to report to the police the route taken by their fares, whether they are men, women or girls, as well as the name and profession if known, approximate age, place where the cab was hired, where it went to, whether the fare spoke secretly or in a loud voice to any one and whether the cabby overheard anything. This sounds more like Russia or Persia than free Argentina. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The *Nacion* of Buenos Aires censures the Argentine government for not declaring the bubonic epidemic extinct. But, suppose the government knows it is not extinct?—Our hearty congratulations to the *Buenos Aires Standard* on attaining its 40th year, which it did on Tuesday. May its Shadow never grow less, may the Power never depart from its elbow, may its Colar perpetually overflow, its Museum be crowded, and its Gallery be boundless, may it always be welcome on "Change, may it enjoy a lifelong honeymoon to every marriage, and may it invariably return twenty years younger from every trip home. —*Montevideo Times*, May 3.

—A Liverpool firm, being delighted at the idea that one of its employees was called up to join the Reserves at once volunteered to pay half his wages to his wife in his absence. At the end of the month the woman appeared, and the moiety was at once given to her. "What?" she said, "Four pounds?" "Yes," replied the senior partner, "that is exactly half: sorry you are not satisfied." "It isn't that I'm not satisfied; why, for years he has told me he only got six pound altogether and—and if the Boers don't kill him, I will!"

—Respecting the cattle plague, the *B. A. Standard* reports as follows:—The most important item in the reports about the cattle disease is that it has broken out in Santa Fé, having made its appearance at Alcora, Villa Constitución. The animals attacked have been isolated. In the province of Buenos Aires all accounts concur as to the disease disappearing. In the estancia "Chapadmalal," belonging to Sr. Miguel Martínez de Hoz in Puyredon, where 16,000 head of cattle and 60,000 sheep were attacked, the disease has almost disappeared after killing 300 head of cattle and 100 sheep. The animals that succumbed were just those which were in the poorest condition.—The police have arrested a large gang of blackmailers. The gang includes barristers, employees of the courts and even of the chambers. This gang, it seems from the police evidence, published a book called the "Vade mecum," which like "Stubb's List," professed to be a list of merchants, great and small, who were not worthy of credit. The gang went to shopkeepers and if they would not pay \$50 a month put their names in the black list. Many shops were refused credit by banks because their name appeared in the list. \$50 a month from 300 firms, which would not be many for a city like Buenos Aires, means \$15,000 a month, a handsome income. Quite large firms have been ruined by this gang stopping their credit. Over 9,000 firms were on the black list. 200 firms bought the book at \$100 each for each edition, making a sum of \$20,000 per edition besides the blackmail money. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The note of the day has been the collapse of the proposal to introduce electric traction on the Baring group of railways. The proponents had submitted to numerous vaccinations and fresh modifications and excisions on the part of the fount committee of the representatives, and a few days ago everything was regarded as practically settled, when suddenly the committee took a fresh turn and wished to introduce an entirely unreasonable clause to the effect that at the end of 30 years the municipality might expropriate the plant without any payment whatever! As soon as this was made known the proponent syndicate, probably profoundly disgusted at the manner in which their offer has been treated from first to last, telegraphed out instructing Mr. Colladon to withdraw the proposal, and it is impossible to blame them for doing so. After this experience, it is not likely that another offer will be made in a hurry. We refer to the matter editorially, and can only repeat that the affair has made a deplorable impression, especially in financial circles, and that both municipality and committee are very generally censured for their attitude in the matter. As the *Siglo* well puts it, they have strained the cord of limitations and excursions, until eventually it has broken. —*Montevideo Times*, April 28.—Thomas B. Reed tells a story of a wise old manufacturer in his district with whom he was one day conversing. Mr. Reed said to him: "You are the only man who makes these things. You can demand your price." Said he: "I am trying every minute to make these goods cheaper and sell them cheaper." "Why?" said "I am the only man," he replied, "in the business, and I want to stay so. If I raised the price I would have a boom, but I'd lose a business. In the long run, business is better than boom." Hearken to the voice crying in the wilderness. It is not an American characteristic to be satisfied with anything short of a boom. —*Merchants' Review*.—The *New York Commercial* relates that when Collis P. Huntington, the multi-millionaire, was recently asked how he made his first thousand dollars, he replied:—"I don't believe many men remember how they made their first \$1,000. They probably lost it the next day, too, if they were pushing and energetic." The great railroad builder does remember, however, how he made his first \$5,000, and it is a pretty good story. When he came to New York as a boy of sixteen he had a little property in the form of the stock of a country store. This he traded for a lot of one thousand old fashioned eight-day clocks. He shipped the timepieces to various points along the Erie Canal and then following them up sold the entire lot at \$5 apiece.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf. HAMBURG.

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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in
 Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 120.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Solme, Frankfurt a M. and corres-
 pondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 London.
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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 Paris, Paris.
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and any other countries.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 18, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 18, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
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 Mendoza and Paysandú.

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Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up " 500,000
 Reserve fund " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roest & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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From the Daily Mail, April 21.

WITH NUMBER THREE.

(BY RUDYARD KIPLING.)

All the world over, nursing their scars,
 The poor fighting men broke in our wars.
 The poor fighting men, surely and grim,
 Mocking the lilt of the conqueror's hymn.

Dust of the battle, overwhelmed them and hid—
 Fame never found them for aught that they did.
 Wounded and spent, to the lazar they drew,
 Lining the road where the legions went through.

Sons of the laurel, that press to your need—
 Worthy God's play must yet that succeed—
 Ye had trod triumphing crowned toward the stars,
 Pity poor fighting men broke in our wars!

The sun had faded the Red Cross on her
 panels almost to black colour, had warped her
 woodwork and blistered her paint. For three
 months she had jockalled behind the army—
 now at Belmont, now at Magersfontein, now
 at Rensburg, and in that time had carried over
 thirteen hundred sick and wounded.

In her appointments, her doctors, her two
 nursing sisters, and her nineteen orderlies
 there was neither veneer nor pretence, con-
 ceit of uniform, nor the suspicion of official
 side.

She was starkly set for the work in hand,
 her gear worn smooth by use and habit, de-
 tailed for certain business only, and to that
 business most strictly attending.

As she started from no known platform I
 came aboard early, and while we lay silent as
 a ship in port, the big stock-pot purring in the
 kitchen, the bottles clicking in the pharmacy
 as the doctor counted them over, I felt that
 peace had never been in our generation—that
 Number Three Hospital train—isoform-
 scented, washed, scrubbed, and scoured—had
 plied since the beginning of time.

Know now that hospital trains have the
 right of way over all traffic, and since their
 crews feed aboard them, need only stop to
 water and change engines.

We slipped out of Capetown into the twi-
 light at a steady twenty-five mile an hour on
 our six hundred mile journey north.

Some day you in England will realise what
 it means to handle armies and their supplies
 over this distance on a single three-foot six
 line.

The war has been a war of shunting and side-
 tracking, of telegraphs and time-tables; so we
 may hope that the railway men, who have
 worked like devils, will not be overlooked
 when the decorations come ripe.

Because the line runs through Cape Colony,
 and because Cape Colony is—we have the highest
 authority for it—loyally trying to be
 "neutral," every bridge, every culvert, every
 point at which the line may be cut or blown up
 was guarded by a little detachment of armed
 men.

These are drawn chiefly from local corps,
 such as the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Vol-
 unteer Rifles. They do not like the work;
 they love still less the "loyalty" which has
 made the fatigue necessary.

Said a dust-spotted, begrimed sergeant of
 the "Duke's" as Number Three, doubleheaded,
 panted up the Hex River pass into the Karroo.
 "We've been here since November. I don't
 mind telling you we're pretty sick of it. We
 haven't had a look-in at the front yet. We
 sit here and patrol the line. Lovely work!"

The setting of the picture hardly varied a
 hair's breadth.

The single track, lifting and dancing in the
 heat, the brown, hairless hills dusted with
 split stones, the sleek mirage, the knot of
 khaki figures, the dingy tents, repeated them-
 selves as though we were running in circles.

Here was a water-tank. Number Three drank
 of it, sucking thirstily; here was a speckle of
 ten houses and a refreshment-room, which we
 had no need to enter; here was a new-laid
 siding, and Number Three flung them all be-
 hind her; but from the men with rifles, the
 red-eyed, bristle-headed, disfigured truck-
 watchers there was no escape.

Suddenly we overhauled a train-load of
 horses, Blomberg's and Jammner's gills to
 the war; stolid saices and a sowar or two in
 charge.

"Whence dost thou come?"
 "From Bombay, with a Sahib." He looked
 like a Hyderabad, but he had taken off most
 of his clothes.
 "Dost thou know the name of this land?"
 "No."
 "Dost thou know whither thou goest?"
 "I do not know."
 "What, then, dost thou do?"
 "I go with my Sahib."

Great is the East, serene and immutable.
 We left them feeding and watering as the
 order was.

A few miles further on—forty or fifty are of
 no account in this huge place—were guns, in-
 fantry, and buck-wagons, rumbling toward De
 Aar, and I think New South Wales Lancers.
 Then a Victorian contingent camped by the
 wayside, happier than the Duke's, because
 they were nearer the front, but wrathful in that
 certain Canadians still further up the line had
 the audacity to make a camp called Maple
 Leaf.

They wanted news of the Burma Military
 Police—long men on little clock-work ponies,
 recently landed, and vanished. Corps have a
 knack of disappearing bodily in this country.

Of the Burmans I knew nothing, but could
 furnish information more or less accurate of
 some Malay Light Horse lately seen in Capet-
 own, and of some Yeomanry details.

"Ah," said Australia, with a rifle, by the
 water-tank, "wait till you see our Queensland
 bushmen. My word! They're something!"
 Then he expressed a private and unprintable
 opinion about those arrogant Canucks up the
 line, which opinion twisted the other way I
 got back again from a Canadian, an Eastern
 Province man, a few hours later.

Strictly in confidence, I may tell you the
 Colonial Corps are riding just the least little
 bit in the world jehous. They have each the
 honour of a new country to uphold, and it is
 neck and neck between them.

So I sat jocosely on the rear platform while
 Number Three ran the links of empire through
 my hands.

English of the Midlands, Cockney, Scotch,
 Irish, Welsh, African-born, Queenslanders (he
 had been in the Smynyside "don" and "blew")
 furiously, Victorian and Canadian, one after
 another, we picked them up and dropped them
 with a flying word.

There was nothing wrong with that chain,
 and by the same token, it seemed to have got
 hold of something at last, for a truckload of
 Boer prisoners slid by in charge of a few dis-
 reputable bearded cornets.

"Ho!" said an orderly critically. "And
 where did you pick them up?"

"Round Paardeberg. There's more to follow.
 Most of these is Transvaalers."

"That's all right," said the orderly.
 The army, you see, is collecting Transvaal-
 ers, and has come a long way for supplies.

"Ah! which might be prisoner and which
 is guard?"

Said the head cornet with a battered helmet,
 "I'm a sergeant of the Northampton in
 charge."

"Oh, you are, are you? Then what are you
 doing with Labby's friends? Take 'em along.
 Mr. Labouchere won't be pleased at you."

But the sergeant was mightily pleased; save
 that his prisoners had not washed for some
 time. He said it.

Then we drew to the home of lies, which is
 De Aar—a junction, the pivot of many of our
 manoeuvres and a telegraph centre.

It smelt like Umballa platform in the hot
 weather, and they kept a hell there of fifty
 half-maked telegraph operators, sweating under
 the blazing kerosene lamps, each man with
 two pairs of hands and some extra ears.

Outside was thick darkness, and the shunt-
 ing of trucks—thousands of trucks; but the
 steady boom of the racing instruments heat
 through all other noises like the noise of
 living bees.

There was some need to work, and, at least,
 one very good reason in the shape of a big
 saloon that glided past us in the night, a lit
 window revealing just a chair and a neat
 empty table.

The Sinal was on the move; going down to
 Naamwout to arrange surprises, and it is not
 at all healthy to be idle when Kitchener
 passes by.

Therefore, and before this war is over, you
 will hear all sorts of baseless tales from a cer-
 tain type of officer who has been made to work;
 and you must not believe them.

After De Aar time-tables ceased.

We were cut adrift on the Sargasso sea of
 accumulated rolling stock between that place
 and Orange River.

Here the rumours begin.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

—Otrois, says a London paper, are threat-
 ened. The municipality of Dijon, the ancient
 capital of the Dukes of Burgundy, have depos-
 ited a bill in the chamber of deputies, hav-
 ing for its object the suppression of the town
 dues, and the substitution of an inhabited
 house-duty. The well-to-do classes are crying
 out against the bill, a fact which affords
 another proof, if any were needed, that taxes
 on articles of consumption fall most heavily
 in the main on the poorer classes. It is
 strange that the octrois, or barriers between
 town and town, date not from the feudal times,
 but from the revolution. Compiegne has the
 doubtful honour of the innovation, but its
 example was rapidly followed, and in the
 present day there is no town, properly
 speaking, however small, where the wayfarer
 is not ordered to stand and declare any
 articles of a dutiable nature he may have
 about him.

CABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL. THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Passing almost without comment in the public journals there has, within the last few months, been inaugurated in Brazil a combination of interests which is of the highest importance, not only to this country, but to the southern republics and the great commercial interests on the other side.

For many years telegraphic communication with Europe has been successfully maintained without a single interruption by the Western and Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph companies—a record few countries can boast of and for which the companies concerned are to be congratulated. These two companies for 25 years have been entirely distinct the one from the other, having no common interest but the vital one of being absolutely dependent the one on the other for their very existence. It scarcely comes within the scope of these remarks to consider why the amalgamation of these interests—to the immense benefit of the country—has been brought about long ago, as today it is an accomplished fact, and it should be placed on record.

The public have not had long to wait for the necessarily far-reaching results of this consolidation of important interests. The scheme (the realization of which under the former conditions was very remote) of triplicating the cables from Pernambuco to Montevideo and duplicating the existing cable from Pernambuco to Pará, was at once decided upon—an undertaking that involved the capital expenditure of over half a million sterling. The amalgamation took effect as late as the 1st of January last. On the 28th of April the shore end of the new Pará cable was landed at Pernambuco by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamer "Scottia," and it was expected that this cable would be laid and opened to the public by the 7th of May. The construction of the cable, like all work contracted for by that famous company, embodies the latest scientific improvements in its carrying capacity and durability—the latter an important point for Pará and the merchants and bankers of the republic, who have too long been subject to harassing interruptions of frequent and prolonged intervals.

This section—the first of the three to be laid—is to be duplicated on Murhead's system—and will have a carrying capacity of over 200 letters a minute both ways. It runs direct from Pernambuco to Pará leaving Ceará and Maranhão to be served by the existing cable. The "Scottia" on completing this work returns to England to ship the second section—Pernambuco to Rio—which it is expected will be laid by August. The third section, Rio to Montevideo, will follow immediately, thus bringing Brazil and the whole of South America within a considerably shorter distance of time from Europe and North America. The Western Co.'s connections from Argentina to the Pacific will ensure the ports on that side a rapid and reliable service, the triplicate cables on the Brazilian coast rendering a total interruption a matter of the highest improbability.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, April 29.

THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF QUARANTINE.

There is no great commercial center or port which can afford to adopt or submit to the antiquated requirements of quarantine. The very existence of this system at any point is a confession of provincialism and comparative unimportance. What could London or Liverpool do if the policy of quarantine were adopted which disgraces Montevideo and Buenos Aires?

It would be impossible to establish such a quarantine, for the damage to commerce would be so great as to overbalance all possible benefit even if it should do all that its apologists claim for it. We were much impressed by a remark made by a gentleman just out from England on this point. He said that a quarantine is a confession of the small importance of a port. It is this fact which is making us resistive under the absurd requirements of this system, for while this port has not been very great it is fast increasing in importance, and as it does so the quarantine condition bears heavily on it.

It is also to be observed that a quarantine is and has always been a failure. We do not refer to the quarantine of any particular ship which may have contagious disease aboard, but to the establishment of a general quarantine against a country. It has never prevented the overlapping of disease either in the case of men or animals. We established a quarantine against Paraguay because there were a few cases of bubonic plague there, but it came here. We did the same against Rosario, but it came. We did it against the cattle disease, but it overleaped all cordons. England closes its ports against the cattle disease, but it has appeared there, and so it does in all cases. It is well to do as in England in case of yellow fever and cholera and other diseases where each case is noted as it presents itself and with a far better result on the public health than under the quarantine policy in this part of the world.

The more backward is the civilization and business of a country, the more the quarantine is resorted to as in the case of Uruguay and Brazil, in both of which countries there is more jobbery than care for the public health at the bottom of the policy. It is time that the Argentine republic should part company with such absolute expedients and take

her place among the progressive and advanced nations of the world in the treatment of contagious diseases. There has been no little discussion already about this, and we are not far from this reform, for the importance of commerce will soon be such as to compel a change from the useless and vexatious policy of a general quarantine against a country, instead of against a ship in which there may be sickness. We recommend to our Argentine colleagues to give more attention to this, even at the cost of a little less damage, and a more limited amount of damnation of the government.

S. PAULO FACIS.

The law's delay has, to a certain extent, been overcome, and the São Paulo Light and Power Co. have commenced to run a section of their electric bonds. The inauguration took place on May 7, when at 1.30 p. m. the new governor of the state turned the regulator of the machinery in Rua Mossenior Andrade. Half an hour later the first bonds were run on the line between Rua São Bento and Barra Funda. During the afternoon the public had free rides, and the bonds were crowded with people desirous of testing the novelty. The ordinary service commenced next day. At present these trams are so popular that at the city terminus in the afternoon, there is a regular fight to get into them. It is expected that the service will be extended to Avenida in a week's time. The Light and Power Co. are to be congratulated on having their concessions legalised, in face of the strenuous opposition of the Viçosa Co. The latter succeeded lately in getting an embargo laid on all works connected with the bonds of their rivals, and stated that they themselves were going to employ electric traction. The contention will probably be ended by the Viçosa being bought up by the newcomers, as has already been the case with the Santo Amaro line and the Agua e Luz.

The Fourth Centenary has not been celebrated here with such enthusiasm as in Rio. Only May 3rd was observed as a holiday, and the festivities were unimportant. The lead was taken by the Church which celebrated the day by a mass in the porch of Coração de Jesus; the adjoining square was thronged with worshippers and onlookers.

On the following Sunday was celebrated the local feast of Santa Cruz de Pocinho, heightened by a lingering recollection of the recent anniversary. São Paulo, for once, seemed quite lively. A street off the Praça da República was, in the evening, gay with festoons, Chinese lanterns and a card-board tower. A huge crowd covered the Praça which is now becoming quite a fashionable resort with its brilliantly-lighted switchback, concerts, merry-go-round, and Edison's wheel (an Earl's Court wheel on scale 1/1000). At 9 p. m. came a display of fireworks; there were several good sets of pieces, the last being a representation of the Holy Cross.

The Paulista business is settled at last. A cable was sent on Wednesday rejecting the last proposals sent out. If the Transvaal war had been delayed, or had been finished before Christmas, the sale would have been completed, for negotiations were nearly concluded; the raising of the bank-rate deferred the matter, and the rise in exchange raised hopes and demands on this side of the water to a height to which the Londoners would not reach. So for 3 years yet the Paulista will remain in Brazilian hands.

The new chaplain—the Rev. W. Brown Morris—arrived on Good Friday, and most appropriately held his first service on Easter Day. For the 11 a. m. service, the Church was full to overflowing, it being the first service held by a clergyman since last September, and the first by the regular chaplain for a year and two-thirds. Sundays have, however, been marked by morning prayer being read by various laymen. Mr. Morris is a B. A. of the Royal University of Ireland. Before coming to São Paulo, he was master in a Dublin school and curate at one of the churches there. A good story is circulating of advice tendered him by one who had previously been in São Paulo: "If you are taking any pictures with you, be sure to take out the glass, as the heat is such that it will inevitably curl it up, if left in." With such a reputation ament their encampment, it is by no means surprising that the Anglican colony has been so long without any spiritual ministrations.

The Athletic Club is starting its season most vigorously; the first two matches were marked by good attendance and successful results. The Tennis Club is displaying rather more life than last year, but still cannot altogether conceal signs of old age.

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In the best part of Senador Vergueiro a room with board. Apply Crashley & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor 36.

CORRESPONDENT.

An expert correspondent, translator, shorthand writer and typewriter wishes employment in Rio. Apply to M. P. B., this office.

TO LET.

A private residence, of attractive appearance, with every comfort and modern hygienic appliances, gas and baths, painted in oils, and situated within its own grounds, with two tram lines passing the door, for a relatively reasonable rent. Location 77 Rua Maria e Barros; for terms apply at 82 Rua Sete de Setembro from 2 to 4 p. m.

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By a middle-aged French lady, a situation as nurse, companion, or children's nurse, with a family visiting Paris. Speaks French and Portuguese.—Apply to Mme. Dumensil, Rua da Ajuda, 14, sobrado.

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To let under contract a comfortable and splendid large house, in a very good condition, suitable for a family of high standing or a first class boarding house. The property is located in one of the principal streets of Petropolis at six minutes distance from the railway station. It has a magnificent park thoroughly cultivated and full of trees, plenty of water, douches, stables and other dependencies. For further information please apply at the office of this Newspaper.

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

G. CAMPI & Co.

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

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References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Barros & Co., No. 13, Rua de S. Bento, "Monteiro Jr. & Co., " 35, " Vise. Inhamuna, " Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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PROPRIETOR.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAY 8.—Recent telegrams state that the Boers have reinforced the commands investing Mafeking, but it is expected that the garrison will hold out until succor arrives.—The *Daily Mail* says that Gen. Hunter, after crossing the Vaal had invaded the Transvaal, captured Klerksdorp, and was moving on Potchefstroom.—Lord Roberts confirms the capture of Winburg.—The Boers are said to be preparing to resist the crossing of the Zand.—Gen. Hutton has occupied Welgelegen, a few miles north of Smaldest.—A telegram from Maseru says the Free State burghers are re-occupying positions near Thabanchu and are over-running all the adjoining district as far as Piesburg, 110 miles northeast of Bloemfontein.—At the opening of the Transvaal road at Pretoria President Kruger made a feeling eulogy of Gen. Joubert and enlarged the conduct of the Orange Free State burghers. He said that both states desired peace and were only fighting for their independence.

MAY 9.—Great enthusiasm prevails in London over recent victories.—Gen. French has joined the forces under the immediate command of Lord Roberts.—Gen. Hamilton has occupied Senekel, northeast of Winburg.—The Boers encamped at Ladybrand have retired to Ficksburg.—It is reported that the Boers are retreating from the Zand to the Vaal river.—The railway is now open from Kimberley north to the Vaal river.—The bubonic pest in India is said to be diminishing.

MAY 10.—News from Mafeking of April 30 state that the garrison can hold out some time longer.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Boer defences on the Zand river had been bombarded and the Boers compelled to retire. Strong detachments of British troops had already crossed the river.—The forces of Generals Tucker, Pole Carew and Hamilton are united at Welgelegen.—The *Standard* publishes a dispatch from Durban (second only to Capetown) that the foreign powers had advised the Transvaal government that they had asked Great Britain to exact compensation for the destruction of the gold mines, should that occur, and that they would support any act of the British government toward that end.—In a speech at the Priamore Club yesterday Lord Salisbury attacked the Manchester School, which favors peace in order to promote commerce. He also condemned the policy initiated by Mr. Gladstone. Regarding the war he was convinced that foreign powers were persuaded of the justice of the British cause. He admitted, however, the growing enmity to England among continental powers and urged the people to prepare themselves for the defence of their country.

MAY 11.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that 10,000 Boers under President Steyn are occupying strong positions east of Thabanchu. Gen. Brabant is preparing to meet them.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Kelt spruit that his forces have occupied Ventersburg, between Winburg and Kromstad.—The British forces are steadily advancing on Kromstad.—Capetown sends out a sensational report that a conspiracy to assassinate Sir Alfred Milner had been discovered.—A Pretoria telegram says the women of Transvaal have appealed to President Kruger to be permitted to take up arms in defense of their country.

MAY 12.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that at 1.30 p. m. the British forces entered Kromstad without resistance. President Steyn left the place the preceding evening. The Transvaal Boers and Free Staters are refusing to fight together any longer. President Steyn had issued a proclamation removing the capital to Lindley.—Great praise is accorded Lord Roberts on account of the rapidity of his advance.—On the Zand river the Boer forces which disputed the advance of the British army, numbered 10,000 and were extended over a distance of 20 miles. The British army numbered 28,000 men.—The Boers are concentrating with great rapidity in the Korannaberg mountains, north east of Thabanchu. They are opposed to the division under Gen. Buller.—In crossing the Valsch river Gen. Buller lost 15 killed and 40 wounded.—On Wednesday a British column of 2,000 men passed Vryburg on a forced march for the relief of Mafeking. They expect to reach the latter place on the 15th.—Yesterday Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham and attempted to justify his conduct. He denied that the war was caused by himself or by the capitalists. (Poor Joe.)—The recent speech of Lord Salisbury has aroused much criticism on the continent, especially the clause about arming against imaginary enemies.

MAY 13.—A press dispatch says the Boers caused great damages to the public edifices in Kromstad, and burnt all the merchandise which they could not carry away, before evacuating the place. Pres. Steyn spent the preceding day in vain appeals to the Free Staters to continue the struggle, and struck several burghers with his own hands. (This may be archived with other similar stories.)—It is said that Lord Roberts will halt in Kromstad some days before resuming his army.—A telegram from Thabanchu says that Gen. Brabant is advancing toward Brand-drift, the Boers retreating toward Hoepkop.—A telegram from Accra says the British forces from Lagos and Sierra Leone are concentrated at Prahnu, to advance against the Ashantee insurgents.

MAY 14.—From Capetown it is cabled that President Steyn has proclaimed Heilbron the capital of the Orange Free State.—Gen. French has arrived at Paardekraal, six miles north of Kromstad.—The Free Staters are said to be concentrating on the Vaal river.—From Thabanchu it is reported that Gen. Buller has captured Newbury Mills with large stores of wheat. It is admitted that, contrary to predictions, the Boers show no disposition to destroy property to prevent its falling into the hands of the victors.—In Natal Gen. Buller has had a battle at Helpmankar, defeating the Boers and turning their positions in the Biggarsberg.—The Boers are said to be retreating toward the Transvaal frontier, and the British forces are said to have arrived near Dundee.—From Pretoria it is announced that the Boers have captured the native quarter at Mafeking and that the garrison is in a precarious condition.—In presenting the Australian federation scheme to the house of commons, Secretary Chamberlain expressed his disapproval of a supreme tribunal in Australia.

United States.

MAY 8.—Twenty Argentine youths have arrived at New York to enter American industrial schools.—The *Tribune* says that years will elapse before the Cubans are prepared for independence, and that they should prepare themselves for it by taking an interest in municipal government. (That, we fear, is not a characteristic of Latin nationalities. They prefer to begin at the top.)—In Havana, at the Gibara theatre, the journalist Alberto, director of *Don Caridad*, has been assassinated.—From Manila it is reported that the Tagalos had defeated the Visayas with a loss of 280 killed.—The Cuban chief Maximo Gomez has arrived at San Domingo.—At New York it has been resolved to appoint a commission to welcome the Boer delegates.—A strike has broken out on the New York railways.

MAY 9.—Great preparations are making for the reception of the Boer delegates.—MAY 11.—The United States government is of the opinion that the approaching Pan-American congress is not competent to deal with the Tacna and Arica question. (What, then, can it do?)—The United States government denies having sent any representation to the Transvaal government in regard to the destruction of the mines.

MAY 12.—Senator Lodge, who is occasionally afflicted with jingo hallucinations, says that the Monroe doctrine will be applied in case Germany interferes in South America. (A slipper should be applied, in case the senator interferes again.)—Kepnillan's conventions throughout the country are declaring in favor of President McKinley's re-nomination.—At Manila telegraph says the Tagalos have been defeated at Tabago and their chief, Luso, wounded and captured.

MAY 13.—Senator Spooner has declared in the United States senate that he is authorized by Secretary Hay to declare unfriendly the reports about perilous relations with Germany.

MAY 14.—In the senate today Senator Hale declared that a war with Germany is impossible because there are ten millions of German soldiers in the United States.—The Boer delegation has arrived at New York and is to be received by the Tammany society to day. (Unfortunately, it will be sought to make political capital out of this visit.)

Spain.

MAY 8.—The students at Barcelona have been promoting disorders, and were dispersed by the police.—It is reported that the mayor of that city will be dismissed because of his timidity. Disorders have occurred also at Manresa, near Barcelona.—At Tarassá Minister Dato visited some factories and was received with hostile demonstrations, being slightly wounded and compelled to leave the town in haste.

MAY 9.—The government has issued orders to impede the threatened closing of business houses in Madrid to-morrow.—There were renewed disorders in Barcelona yesterday. At the same time there was a brilliant court reception at Madrid.

MAY 10.—The cabinet is studying the project for a new loan to consolidate sundry debts.—The shops of Madrid, Valencia, Valladolid, Burgos and Saragossa were to-day closed as a protest against the new taxes. At Barcelona they were closed at midday. No disorders were reported, except in Madrid where there were slight disturbances.

MAY 11.—Advices are to the effect that business establishments in all the provincial cities were closed yesterday. In Valencia a barricade was constructed, but was not defended. In Madrid the theatres, cafes, concert rooms and all public establishments were closed last evening. At Seville a mob pelted the windows of the military club with stones, and a conflict with the police resulted. At Barcelona there were renewed disturbances, and martial law has been declared in the provinces of Barcelona and Valencia.

Italy.

MAY 9.—Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has arrived in Rome.—The King and Queen have formally opened the sanitary exposition at Naples. (Naples needs something more than an exposition in that line.)—Ricciotti Garibaldi has left for Buenos Aires to promote his emigration scheme.

MAY 10.—Vesuvius has been in eruption, throwing out great quantities of lava and ashes.

Germany.

MAY 10.—A Berlin telegram says it is probable that the protest about the Transvaal mines was made by a Franco-German syndicate, and not by the powers, as asserted by a London newspaper.

MAY 12.—At Berlin great satisfaction is expressed over the renewal of the triple alliance.

France.

MAY 9.—The *Patrie* says the Germans are preparing to fight the United States in case the latter opposes their ambitious plans in South America. (Nonsense!)—Philipp, the functionary attached to the marine department accused of offering documents to the British government relative to the Transvaal armaments, has been found guilty and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Miscellaneous.

MAY 8.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the reconstruction of eight ironclads.—A decree of day dissolves the Belgian chambers, and new elections are to be held on the 29th inst.

MAY 11.—The Comte de Alto Memrin died suddenly in Paris to-day.—A report is current that the grand vizier of Morocco has been assassinated.

Serious disorders are anticipated during the present session of the Austrian reichsrath, the various nationalities composing that body being bitterly hostile to each other.—Reinforcements have been sent to the British station of Wel-lid-wel.—Thirteen hundred Portuguese pilgrims left Lisbon to-day for Rome.

S. PAULO CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB VS. S. PAULO RAILWAY.

Played at Consolação on Sunday the 6th inst. and resulted in a win for the S. P. A. C. by 84 runs.

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

	runs	wickets	average
A. N. Crompton, b. M. King.....	8	1	8
W. I. Hart, b. King.....	4	1	4
F. C. Florde, b. H. R. Barber.....	15	1	15
F. Stuart, c. P. W. Crewe, b. H. R. Barber.....	10	1	10
J. Webster, b. H. R. Barber.....	10	1	10
W. Holland, b. C. W. Miller.....	4	1	4
J. G. Macintyre, b. C. W. Miller.....	5	1	5
C. D. Lowe, b. C. W. Miller.....	1	1	1
T. Pindley, b. H. R. Barber.....	1	1	1
E. G. Knight, b. C. W. Miller.....	1	1	1
R. J. Florde, not out.....	2	0	2
Leg byes.....	2	0	2
Total.....	57	10	5.7

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	overs	runs	wickets	average
M. King.....	15	25	2	12.5
H. Barber.....	22	22	4	5.5
C. W. Miller.....	8	8	4	2

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

	runs	wickets	average
J. Blomfield, b. W. Holland.....	0	1	0
P. W. Crewe, run out.....	80	0	80
C. W. Miller, c. F. Florde, b. J. Webster.....	14	1	14
H. E. Barber, b. J. G. Macintyre.....	14	1	14
J. G. Macintyre, b. J. G. Macintyre.....	16	1	16
W. Jeffrey, b. W. Holland.....	7	1	7
W. F. Rule, b. W. Holland.....	2	1	2
M. King, b. W. Holland.....	2	1	2
O. Brough, b. F. Florde.....	2	1	2
J. Gray, b. Stewart.....	1	1	1
E. Wright, not out.....	1	0	1
Byes.....	5	0	5
Wides.....	3	0	3
Total.....	141	10	14.1

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	overs	runs	wickets	average
W. Holland.....	20	53	4	13.2
F. Stewart.....	11	22	1	22
P. Florde.....	4 2/3	14	1	14
J. G. Macintyre.....	4	26	2	13
A. N. Crompton.....	2	9	1	9
J. Webster.....	6	9	1	9

SANTOS CRICKET.

MR. RICHARDS' TEAM VS. MR. KEALMAN'S TEAM.

Played 6th May, 1900, on the Club Grounds at José Menino, Santos, resulting in a win for Mr. Richards' team. The score was:

	runs	wickets	average
W. C. Preece, c. Cadrow, b. Keelman.....	13	1	13
A. D. Watson, c. Meadows, b. do.....	23	1	23
F. H. Gepp, b. Lloyd.....	2	1	2
G. Tomlinson, b. Murray.....	16	1	16
C. L. Stock, c. Lewis, b. Burgess.....	29	1	29
A. Richards, c. and b. Trucey.....	12	1	12
A. T. Smith, b. Trucey.....	0	1	0
C. G. Vieira, c. and b. Keelman.....	0	1	0
H. Born, b. Keelman.....	1	1	1
H. G. Beardsall, b. Burgess.....	0	1	0
B. Standen, run out.....	0	1	0
H. Barton, not out.....	0	1	0
Extras.....	9	0	9
Total.....	114	10	11.4

	overs	runs	wickets	average
A. M. Burgess, l. b. w. b. Preece.....	13	0	1	13
R. C. Lloyd, c. Stock, b. Tomlinson.....	9	0	1	9
R. Murray, run out.....	1	0	1	1
F. Meadows, c. Beardsall, b. Tomlinson.....	0	0	1	0
F. Trucey, b. Tomlinson.....	0	0	1	0
H. P. Smith, b. do.....	0	0	1	0
A. Keelman, b. do.....	0	0	1	0
S. A. Morgan, b. Preece.....	0	0	1	0
A. Lewis, c. Stock, b. Tomlinson.....	0	0	1	0
H. J. Jones, c. and b. Preece.....	0	0	1	0
J. Cadrow, not out.....	4	0	0	4
C. Stuart Smith, b. Preece.....	4	0	0	4
Extras.....	2	0	0	2
Total.....	48	10	4.8	4.8

ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

R. C. & A. A. VS. UNITED BANKS.

The first fixture between the above teams was played at Iearaly on Sunday 13th inst. and resulted a win for the Association by 55 runs. The Association won the toss and batted first, sending in E. and E. V. Morrissey to face the bowling of Stutfield and Conolly. At first run came very slowly and Stutfield bowled E. Morrissey with the score at 27, and in the same over got Jackson's wicket without any addition to the score. Then R. Morrissey came in and played a very useful innings of 52 but during the time he was in, he was missed on no fewer than five occasions. Towards the end of the innings F. Morrissey bowled with wonderful effect taking the last five wickets for 17 runs, the innings closing for 143.

The Banks started none too well, losing four wickets for 23 and in fact no one was able to make anything of a show except P. Morrissey who compiled 40 in very correct style and was the last out with the total at 88, leaving the Association winners as stated. Jackson took 7 wickets for 28.

ASSOCIATION.

	runs	wickets	average
F. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.....	6	1	6
E. V. Morrissey, c. Wright, b. Stutfield.....	24	1	24
N. W. Jackson, b. Stutfield.....	0	1	0
R. Morrissey, c. Rolls, b. Morrissey.....	52	1	52
H. J. Pierce, b. Mawson.....	4	1	4
W. Morrissey, c. Conolly, b. Morrissey.....	29	1	29
W. L. Ginn, b. Mawson.....	0	1	0
H. C. Housman, c. and b. Morrissey.....	0	1	0
H. Smith, c. Rolls, b. do.....	3	1	3
P. Slater, not out.....	0	1	0
G. Highfield, c. Ridgway, b. Morrissey.....	0	1	0
Extras.....	19	0	19
Total.....	143	10	14.3

UNITED BANKS.

	runs	wickets	average
C. A. Conolly, c. Hampson, b. Jackson.....	11	1	11
E. A. H. Roberts, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	2	1	2
P. Morrissey, c. and b. Jackson.....	40	1	40
E. A. Tootal, b. do.....	5	1	5
C. B. Mawson, c. E. Morrissey, b. Jackson.....	0	1	0
G. H. Lomas, c. Ginn, b. do.....	9	1	9
A. Ridgway, b. R. Morrissey.....	11	1	11
A. L. Stutfield, b. Jackson.....	8	1	8
A. R. L. Wright, c. Slater, b. Jackson.....	1	1	1
O. W. Roberts, b. Slater.....	0	1	0
H. Hargreaves, not out.....	1	1	1
Extras.....	1	0	1
Total.....	88	10	8.8

R. C. A. A. VS. L. & B. BANK.

The score of this match was given in our last issue with the exception of the following Bowling Analysis, which we were compelled to leave over:

L. & B. BANK.

1st innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
E. Morrissey.....	9	1	17
C. H. Pullen.....	5	1	12
M. Morrissey.....	1	0	2
H. Hargreaves.....	3	0	4
2nd innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
E. Morrissey.....	9	3	12
C. H. Pullen.....	3	0	8
H. Hargreaves.....	4	2	6
F. Robinson.....	3	0	8
G. Highfield.....	3	0	11

R. C. A. A.

1st innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
A. L. Stutfield.....	8	3	12
A. R. L. Wright.....	7	2	20
2nd innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
A. L. Stutfield.....	7	2	9
A. R. L. Wright.....	7	2	8

RIO VS. NITCEROV.

The following Bowling Analysis of the match at Iearaly on the 5th and 6th inst. between Rio and Nitcerov was not published in our last issue for want of time and space:

NITCEROV

1st innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
W. P. Slater.....	27	11	29
N. W. Jackson.....	17	8	12
C. B. Mawson.....	9	2	17
R. Robinson.....	5	0	15
A. E. Ridgway.....	8	3	12
W. Strange.....	9	2	20
2nd innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
W. P. Slater.....	31	17	27
N. W. Jackson.....	34	9	34
C. B. Mawson.....	3	0	20
R. Robinson.....	4	2	8
A. E. Ridgway.....	3	0	7
W. Strange.....	7	0	16

RIO

1st innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
E. Morrissey.....	14	1	41
W. L. Ginn.....	12	1	34
C. A. Conolly.....	6	0	17
A. L. Stutfield.....	7	0	22
E. A. H. Roberts.....	7	3	7
R. Morrissey.....	8	4	6
2nd innings			
	overs	maiden runs	wickets
W. L. Ginn.....	2	0	7
A. L. Stutfield.....	16	4	38
E. A. H. Roberts.....	1	0	7
R. Morrissey.....	16	6	38

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40000 per annum for Brazil,

25000 per six months

\$5.00 or £2.00 abroad for the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, Attorneys.

141, Broadway, New York.
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, London

Prost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street,

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., São Paulo. Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each. SINGLE COPIES: 500 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1900.

ADVICES have just been received from Europe to the effect that the terms of a reciprocity treaty with Italy have been agreed upon at last, by which Italy makes a large reduction in her duties on Brazilian coffee, in return for important reductions in Brazil's import duties on various Italian products. This is satisfactory and, if true, the government is to be warmly congratulated. A tariff war would unavoidably work untold mischief to both countries, and as the people would have to bear all the burdens in the end, it is a satisfaction to see the danger warded off. The position assumed by Brazil, from the standpoint of those who advocate reciprocity, was certainly fair and just. Italy was imposing an excessive import duty on Brazilian coffee, to the injury of its producers, and it was the duty of the government to secure a fair reduction. And this reminds us that from the same standpoint the United States government is seeking a similar concession from Brazil, and that this government is avoiding it. If it is fair and just that Italy should make concessions to Brazil, then it is equally fair and just that Brazil should make concessions to the United States. The latter has admitted Brazilian coffee free for over a quarter century, and more than a half of the Brazilian product finds a market in that country. And now, as a fair and just return, the United States government is asking for a diminution in the Brazilian import duties on certain American products. Instead of granting the request promptly and cheerfully, Brazil is evading the obligation and is doing her best to escape it. Negotiations have been in progress for the best part of a year, and with so little success that the President publicly announced at the beginning of the present month that they have as yet no definite character. The unavoidable conclusion now must be that Brazil is trying to avoid making any concession at all, and negotiations are kept up merely to gain time and prevent retaliation. Had the United States imposed an import duty on coffee before entering into negotiations, the terms of a reciprocity treaty would have been arranged long ago, and even now we are inclined to consider this as the shortest way to the desired end. As the negotiation now stands, Brazil can not escape the charge of bad faith and of refusing to concede what she is exacting from others.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

President Campos Salles thinks that, in spite of the decrease shown by returns thus far received, public revenue will not be less this year than it was in 1899. He attributes the decrease in the first quarter of the present year exclusively to the reaction in importation after the excessive imports in December caused by the desire to escape the 5% additional gold duty. But he evidently fails to remember that also in Decem-

ber, 1898, imports were, from a similar source, abnormally large and that nevertheless the causes that produced a decrease in revenue in the first quarter of 1899 continued at work during the whole year. In fact 24% or nearly one fourth, of the customs receipts for last year were collected in the first quarter.

Moreover the decrease still continues, as is shown by the returns for the month of April.

According to these returns the receipts of the five principal custom-houses of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia and Pernambuco) amounted last month to only 10,458,043\$300, against 13,332,568\$378 in April, 1899, and 14,110,338\$777 in the corresponding month of 1898.

The returns from the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office were less favorable in April than they were in the previous three months. The receipts amounted last month to 1,679,650\$452, against 1,584,303\$953 in April, 1899, and 1,291,017\$534 in the corresponding month of 1898.

Adding the figures at present known for April to those for the first quarter of the year, we have the following result:

Revenue in 1898:	
Customs receipts for the 1st quarter.....	62,950,288\$000
Customs receipts at the five principal ports for April.....	14,110,338\$777
Receipts of Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for four months.....	6,099,017\$534
Total.....	83,159,644\$311
Revenue in 1899:	
Customs receipts for the 1st quarter.....	52,845,680\$000
Customs receipts at the five principal ports for April.....	13,332,568\$378
Receipts of Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for four months.....	6,052,270\$933
Total.....	72,230,519\$311
Revenue in 1900:	
Customs receipts for the 1st quarter.....	37,339,068\$006
Customs receipts at the five principal ports for April.....	10,458,043\$300
Receipts of Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for four months.....	8,030,960\$610
Total.....	55,828,071\$910

It is worthy of consideration that in the United States the President is a citizen amenable to the laws just like anyone else. He is paid for his services, and in addition to that is granted certain privileges and favors, but he is never superior to the law, nor can he escape responsibility for his actions before the law. Were he to commit a murder, he would be subject to arrest and punishment. Were he to refuse to pay his tailor's bill, he could be prosecuted for it. He enjoys no immunities which shield him from the penalties prescribed for criminal acts under the common law. Nor is he excused from the restrictions and penalties of statute laws. He can not compel a private livery to furnish him a horse and carriage free, he can not compel a railway to carry him free, he can not import his wines free, nor could he claim immunity from any legal sanitary restriction. These are all suppositions cases, of course, for the President of the United States is invariably a law-abiding citizen, who is scrupulously careful to set a good example for his people. He has never been known to defraud the customs, nor to cheat his tailor. And so far as we know, he has never committed murder.

In his message the President speaks of the great reduction in the army. What does he mean? For some time the strength of the army in normal times has been about twenty-eight thousand men. Last year it was also fixed for 1900 at a trifle over that number. And now the army bill just introduced in congress fixes the normal strength of the army for 1901 at 28,160 men, not including officers and 800 military cadets. Where is the reduction? Of course we are well aware that the actual strength of the army is but little, if any, above one half that number, but this is due to no reduction made by the present government. It has been less than twenty thousand for several years and it has not been increased simply because of the difficulties encountered in getting recruits. Those whose memories are good enough to go back three years or so will remember that President Prudente de Moraes wished to reduce the army, but the patriotic congress which has so materially helped the present administration in its efforts to economize, refused to permit it. On the contrary, these patriotic congressmen insist on voting a fictitious force every year in order to maintain a large number of skeleton battalions to make places and pay for useless officers! That's the economy we really have! Of course the President does not speak of this in his message, but he knows it as well as those who have to foot the bills.

THE news from Spain during the past week have been decidedly disquieting. Driven to desperation by irritating and oppressive taxation, the industrious classes are everywhere protesting and resisting. They have closed their places of business throughout the whole country as a protest against the new taxes. And in many places violent demonstrations have occurred, and conflicts with the police have naturally followed. Unfortunately the governing class in Spain never learns anything from experience, and never yields to opposition, and the result must be a state of anarchy at no distant day unless a stronger hand and wiser head are soon found to govern that country. There may be much of mischievous turbulence in some of the Spanish cities, but at the same time there can be no disputing the fact that the people have ample cause for complaint. They have been robbed and betrayed by the politicians and military classes, and they are now beginning to understand it. And now, when an attempt is made to increase their burdens in order to renew useless and wasteful military expenditures, they are very properly resisting. And what is occurring in Spain must soon occur in every other country burdened by a gigantic military establishment. The trading and industrial classes are being steadily impoverished by these parasitical burdens, and they must resist. It may mean anarchy for a time, but then the choice is between anarchy and ruin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TIMELY DENIAL.

Bemilã, 1st May, 1900.

Andrada Figueira, Esq.
Rio de Janeiro.

Sir,—Permit me to say that the inclusion of my name among those who sent you their respects and compliments, was wholly unauthorized and unwarranted. On the contrary, my sympathies are always and invariably with the police, no matter what they may do. It's the best way I know to save my cluckens.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN SMITH.

«LIONS AND ASSES» AGAIN!

Mr. Editor.—The vicious-minded beggars do not know how to leave bad alone, but must go floundering deeper and deeper into the mire. He complains that in the *«jingo dovecotes»*—never mind the contradiction of terms, as he is as deficient in English composition as in British patriotism—to call a spade a spade is an offence never to be forgotten. The pity is that the tactless critic does not see that for months past he has been calling British spades sugarmy shovels, and the most battered Brazilian muck-rakes spades. In December last he called our military leaders in South Africa «asses», and the castigation he then got has received a phenomenal publicity in England and abroad. In May, 1900, he tries to justify his slander against all our gallant officers by quotations from the last issues to hand of the *Economist* and *Statist*. The extracts given do not call all our leaders «inecapables», nor any one or more of them «asses». That is one point «the vicious-minded beggar» has over-looked. A second is that their criticisms were given after five months further experience than he had when he vented his renegade spleen. But what authorities he selects, as competent critics on military matters! The views of the two able papers on financial matters are always valuable, but we are not aware that they keep military experts on their staffs, or that the *pseudo*-critics know the butt-end of a rifle from the barrel. Give us some military experts' ideas, «vicious», and try from them to justify the «asses». Our soldiers are neither invincible, infallible or superhuman, but they are getting there all the same, slowly but surely. Meanwhile our miserable self and our wretched fellow subscribers to the war fund must lie under the stigma of being «jinges», for so «Vicious» wills it.

A BRITISHIER.

Rio, 12th May, 1900.

ABOLITION DAY.

The Editor of the Rio News.

Dear Sir.—The illustrations in the local papers on Sunday last filled me with disgust. All sorts and conditions of men who had little or nothing to do with the great crusade that resulted in the liberation of the slaves in Brazil were figured forth for public veneration, but there were two doughty champions in the struggle who received no recognition. When the *Lei Aurca* abolishing slavery was promulgated, a grateful people recognised the splendid work of two foreign journalists who labored strenuously to achieve that great end, and presented both with golden medals suitably inscribed. Those were Messrs. Angelo Agostini and A. J. Lamoreux. They were the idols of the hour in 1888, but to-day their services are forgotten. Hence my disgust.

Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 10.—Senate.—The majority of the committee on the constitution reported in favor of declaring Dr. José Maria Melelli duly elected senator for Matto Grosso. Senator Arthur Rios presented a minority report in favor of annulling the senatorial election in that state. Senator Jonathan Pedrosa offered

a motion for the immediate discussion of the election. This led to a debate in which Senator Ruy expressed surprise that opposition to immediate discussion should proceed from members of the committee. The motion was rejected.

MAY 11.—Senate.—In executive session the senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as minister to England and that of Dr. Coelho Rodrigues as prefect of the Federal District.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill describing the flag to be used on board of vessels conveying the President of the republic and declaring that the said President is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The same deputy introduced a bill making an appropriation of 1,000,000\$ for completing the monitors *Maranhão* and *Pernambuco*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year in the municipality of Ytá, São Paulo, is estimated at 200,000 arrobas, say 50,000 bags.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th inst. says that in three Italian steamers 3,000 Italian laborers had left that date for Italy. This at the beginning of the coffee picking season is a bad sign. The planters can not be in any way well if laborers are leaving the country just at the time when they are most wanted.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Jornal do Brazil* states that in June the governor of S. Paulo will visit the governor of Bahia.

—The mule sales at Itapetitinga, São Paulo, numbered 3,600 animals in April, leaving 2,000 in stock.

—There were 18 cases of yellow fever at Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, S. Paulo, on the 10th inst., of which 4 were new cases reported that day.

—Welcome rains are reported from the interior districts of Rio Grande do Norte, where some anxiety was felt in regard to threatening drought.

—On the 10th inst. there were 9 cases of yellow fever in the Sorocabá hospital, of which 3 were discharged and 1 died during the day. In private residences 2 deaths and 1 new case were reported during the day.

—It would seem that Col. Braga is determined to keep up a revolutionary government on the Rio Acre, and it may be necessary to send another expedition up there. He has decreed an export duty of 15 per cent on rubber, free importation from Brazil, and the adoption of Brazilian laws and legal procedure. He doesn't want to fight Brazil, but he proposes to resist Bolivia.

—A startling story comes from São Paulo under date of the 11th inst. It is stated that a band of thieves had invaded the plantation of Sr. Marcelino da Silva Diniz at S. José da Bela Vista, where they murdered his wife and from which they carried off a great quantity of valuables. Is brigandage becoming an organized institution in Brazil? If so it will require a strong hand to repress it. It would seem that we are following very closely in the footsteps of Mexico.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Last week the Central railway paid 558,089\$817 into the federal treasury.

—A London telegram of the 12th inst. says the Rio Claro company has announced that their purchase of the Paulista property has been indefinitely postponed.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 141,612\$133 to the Brazilian Coal Co. for coal furnished to the Central railway in the month of March.

—The representative of the Viação Paulista tramway company has lodged a protest for damages against the S. Paulo municipality and the Power and Light Co. through the initiation of traffic on the last mentioned company's lines.

—The Light and Power Co. of São Paulo have established a very commendable innovation in the character of ladies' or families' trams, in which no man is allowed to enter unless accompanying a lady. This is a feature which might well be copied elsewhere.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 9th inst. reports that the board of directors of the Paulista Co. has decided definitively to break off negotiations for the sale of its railway to the Rio Claro Co. It has been realized in London before this, without doubt, that the Paulista company is a very feeble party to deal with.

—The directors of the Viação Paulista tramway company of S. Paulo assert that the *Jornal*'s telegram in regard to the sale of that concern to the Light and Power company is not strictly true. It would appear that negotiations are in progress, the Banque Française being a large creditor and therefore deeply interested in the sale.

—The inauguration of the first electric line of the S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. on the 7th inst., was a great success and elicited much popular enthusiasm. The electric current was turned on by Dr. Rodrigues Alves, governor of the state, and a lunch was served at the company's offices after the invited guests had made an excursion over the line. The trams have since been running regularly and are crowded with passengers.

—The April traffic returns of the S. Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

Inward freights	tons.	52,563	32,517
do since 1st Jan.	202,878	161,924	
Outward freights	"	14,776	8,110
do since 1st Jan.	81,812	51,453	
Passengers carried	103,520	91,432	
do since 1st Jan.	414,818	357,578	
Inter-station traffic, tons.	14,172	12,427	

—The traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway for the month of January amounted to 170,719 in currency, against 91,593 in the corresponding month of 1899, showing a some increase of 79,126. The average rate of exchange was 771/16d. against 7 1/4d. in 1899, which gave a sterling equivalent of £5,290 this year against £2,766 last, a gain of £2,524. The improved returns of the line, owing to the termination of the drought and revival of agricultural industry in the interior, will be grateful news to the shareholders.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending May 5th were 225,147 in currency, against 240,209 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 15,062. The exchange rate was 8 3/8, against 7 7/16 last year, the sterling equivalents of the receipts being £2,857 this year against £2,744 last, by which a currency loss becomes a sterling gain of £113. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £171,480, against £145,841 in the same period of 1899, showing a gain of £25,639.

—Last year the operating expenses of the Mogiana railway amounted to 9,207,282,821 and the traffic receipts to 15,772,410,805, the balance in favor of the latter being, consequently, 5,565,127,984. The operating expenses of the Sorocabana road were 5,996,663,970 and the traffic receipts 9,484,639,590. The balance in favor of the latter amounted to 3,487,975,620. The length of the Mogiana road and its branches is 1,152 kilometres, and that of the Sorocabana is 995 kilometres. The Sorocabana company has, in addition to its railway, 222 kilometres of river navigation, whose receipts and expenses are included in the above mentioned sums.

—The directors of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco railway in their last half-yearly report state that the total traffic receipts for the year ended December 31st last were £200,162, against £221,612 in 1898, a decrease of £21,450; while the expenditure, exclusive of rolling stock, has been £180,666, against £199,574, a decrease of £18,908. The traffic receipts for this year show a falling off of £21,450, but considerably more than this decrease occurred during the first six months of the year under review; for the second half the receipts amounted to £106,585, being an increase of over £7,000, and are the largest ever recorded during any previous corresponding period. The funding bonds received from the Brazilian government for the guaranteed interest have been sold at an average of 85 per cent. The directors have pleasure in stating that the London expenses for the half-year ended December 31st, 1899, amounting to £1,530, have been received from the Brazilian government, and it is expected that the directors for the half-year ended June 30, 1898, will shortly be liquidated. The debenture debt has been further reduced, and on December 31st stood at £86,970. The accounts for the half-year show a balance available for dividend of £28,280. The directors therefore propose a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £4,280 15s. 10d. to next account.

—The directors' report of the Great Western of Brazil railway, for the year ended December 31st last, states that the gross receipts were 1,497,540 milreis, against 1,355,195 milreis in 1898, and the working expenses 990,396 milreis, against 1,078,104 milreis, leaving a net balance, after deducting special items charged to working, of 509,228 milreis, against 330,080 milreis in 1898. This balance, kilometrically divided between the government and the company, gives the following results: To the government in respect of the guaranteed lines, 265,715 milreis; to the company for the Timbuba extension, 124,523 milreis. The increase of 141,854 milreis in gross receipts, together with the decrease in working expenses of 81,708 milreis, have together given a net increase in profits, excluding instalments, of 223,562 milreis, being equivalent to an improvement of 80 1/2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The working expenses amounted to 66 3/4 per cent. of the gross receipts, as compared with 79 5/11 in the year 1898, an improvement of 13 1/2 points. The current year's working is showing greatly improved results. The guarantee has been punctually paid by the Brazilian government in funding bonds, which have been sold at an average of 84 1/2 per cent., as against 80 3/4 per cent. in 1899. Under the provisions of an agreement come to with the government, the profits made on the guaranteed portion during the past year have been retained by the company in reduction of future payments under the guarantee. The proposals made by this company to the government for the completion of the Timbuba-Pilar works have been accepted, and a contract has been signed under which the whole of the works already executed by the government and the materials on hand towards completion have been ceded to the company, who undertake to finish the entire length of 21 miles by July 23, 1901. Ten kilometres of this extension have been completed, and will be opened for traffic on July 1 next. The extension will be worked on a similar basis to that entered into with regard to the working of the line from Nazareth to Timbuba. On completion this company's system will be connected with the

Conde d'En Railway at Pilar. Proposals will in due course be submitted to the shareholders for raising the capital necessary for this extension. The audited accounts of the past year show a balance of £11,393, which, added to amount brought forward from the previous year of £6,987, makes a total of £18,380. From this amount must be deducted the interim dividend of £3,000 already paid, leaving a balance of £15,380. From this balance the directors have transferred the sum of £500 to exchange suspense, in reduction of the balance on that account, and they recommend a further dividend of £10 per share, making a total distribution of 3 1/2 per cent. for the year. This will absorb £7,500, leaving £7,880 to be carried forward to the current year's revenue account.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The American squadron commanded by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley left Bahia on the 8th inst.

—The British gunboat "Beagle" arrived at Bahia on the 7th inst. and sailed again on the morning of the 9th.

—The Br. str. "North Umbria" is reported to have been wrecked at Colonia, Uruguay, on the 11th inst. She was loaded with wheat.

—The Argentine school-ship "Sarmiento," which is now visiting New York, is expected to arrive here in Rio de Janeiro in July next.

—The American squadron under the command of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, arrived here on the 11th inst. The squadron comprises the cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" and the gunboat "Wilmington." It is stated that arrangements have been made to dock the "Chicago" for the purpose of scraping her bottom.

—The Br. str. "Dunstan" which arrived at New York on the 11th ult. from Santos and Para had one death from yellow fever at sea and was held at quarantine for disinfection. The Ger. str. "Kaiser" which arrived there from Santos and Rio on the same day, and which lost her master, Capt. Siemsen, at Rio from yellow fever, was also detained at quarantine for a thorough disinfection and cleansing.

—On Sunday morning April 29 the Italian str. "Alacritia" (ex-"Counselor"), from Rosario to Genoa with wheat, struck on Pirallón rock, west of Parillon island, five miles from Colonia, Uruguay. On the following day the British str. "Oro," also from Rosario to Europe with produce, struck on the same rock almost alongside of the "Alacritia." Both vessels were afterwards saved and towed into Buenos Aires by Linschich salvage tugs. Salvage operations were greatly impeded by the Uruguayan sanitary authorities.

LOCAL NOTES

—A new illustrated weekly is soon to be issued here under the title *Revista do Sannano*. It is said that machinery, etc., has been brought out to illustrate and print it by the most modern methods.

—On the evening of the 10th inst. there was a conflict in the market between soldiers of the 1st battalion and employes of the place, in which the soldiers came off second best. They had a good clubbing.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 13th published the new project of a civic code, prepared by Dr. Clóvis Bevilacqua, which is to be submitted to congress for adoption. The code fills 102 pages of the *Diário Oficial*.

—On the 11th inst. the senate in secret session approved the nominations of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and of Dr. Coelho Rodrigues as municipal prefect.

—The minister of war, General Mallet, has been convalescing on Santa Theresa, and is rapidly recovering his strength. He intends to call on the President to-day but will not yet put on the duties of his office for some time take.

—The President has sent a message to congress proposing that for the year 1901 the army shall be composed of the respective officers, of 800 military cadets and of 28,160 non-commissioned officers and privates. There's no reduction there, so far as we can see.

—There was a reception at the Japanese legation in Petropolis on the 10th in honor of the birthday anniversary of the Japanese crown prince. The diplomatic corps and many officers were in attendance and tendered their compliments to Minister Okoshi and his wife. The *Noticia* of Wednesday last gave us an intimation that the federal government had resolved to assume responsibility for the anti-influenza serum laboratory which the municipal prefect abandoned for want of resources. The laboratory will continue under the direction of Barão de Pedro Afonso.

—Notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the municipality the prefect has sanctioned the resolution of the municipal council appointing 21 special sanitary inspectors at a salary of 500\$ a month each. This means an expenditure of 12,000\$ a month, or 144,000\$ a year, on a service which could easily be performed by existing officials.

—This, my boy, is a very bad bird of the vulture species. He is the scavenger of Brazil. He feeds on carrion. He can't sing, he is not pretty to look at, and his flesh is not fit to eat. Most of us would prefer not even to have him in a museum. But there he is, and we must take him as we find him. Providence designed him to do dirty work for others, and he does it. You don't need to feed him—the government is doing that.

—It occurred to us on Sunday while washing the dirty ink off our fingers after carrying a couple of morning papers a short distance, that the publishers of these papers ought to offer premiums to subscribers the shape of boxes of Pen's soap. It might be a great inducement to subscribe, and it certainly is an obligation on the part of those who use such miserable ink.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday last reproduced a fac-simile of two pages of the first issue of that paper, which was dated 1st October, 1827. It is interesting to note that the paper was exclusively dedicated to the interests of the treasury in opposition to those of the mercantile classes.

—Having been defeated at the polls and having failed to get a seat in the chamber by other means, General Francisco Glycerio applied to the federal district attorney's office on the 9th inst. for an inquiry into his connection with the conspiracy against the life of ex-President Prudente de Moraes which led to the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt. At the time the chamber refused to permit the prosecution.

—To-day the minister of finance will present to the President for signing the decree nominating Dr. Elycio Firmo Martins as director of the mint. This is the appointment foretold a long time ago, when it was stated that the minister would appoint a *compadre* to that post. Dr. Firmo, it may be said, has not been considered a very ardent republican, but time and a good salary always temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

—A telegram from Paris on the 11th announces the sudden death in that city of the Portuguese capitalist, José João Martins do Pinho, Conde do Alto Meirim, at the age of 52 years. He came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of 14 years, and through natural business talent, great industry and exceptional shrewdness with his investments was enabled to amass a large fortune at a comparatively early age. On the advent of the republic in Brazil he retired to Portugal.

—The new commercial department of the minister of finance and the staff of the *Brasão Review* seem to be strangely mixed. The director of the one is the director of the other, and even delivery boy and messenger of this peculiarly independent organ is the *continuo* of the special corner in statistics. Then the offices of both are one and the same, and of course the statistics and opinions emanating therefrom will be of exactly the same brand. It's a beautiful arrangement, surely!

—Among the visitors a few days ago to the Portuguese cruiser "D. Carlos I" were the well known thieves *Cabeço* and *Zezinho*. They were effusive in their admiration, and were delighted to welcome their Portuguese consins to these hospitable shores. And to prove their sincerity they annexed a considerable number of articles of value as mementos of the visit and testimonials of their high appreciation. The police are now looking for them for the purpose of bestowing a leather medal on them.

—A discarded mistress of one of the clerks of an important foreign bank, attempted to get satisfaction on the 10th by taking a shot at her faithless admirer. But he had been warned in time and was conveniently absent when she walked into the bank and asked for him. There was an unpleasant scandal, of course, for she made a noise, showed her revolver, drew a crowd, interrupted business for half an hour, and was then removed by the police. She still says she will shoot her fickle lover, and perhaps the police are not so very far wrong in not looking her up.

—Last Sunday Rev. Irvine Crawshaw preached his last sermon at Christ Church and closed his official connection with its congregation and our community. There was a good attendance, but not so large as we had hoped to see. During the three years he has been amongst us, he has quietly and unobtrusively done excellent work in the service of his Master. He did not publish from the house the numberless small acts whereby he brought sunshine into happy homes by his friendly visits, comfort to the poor, and consolation to the afflicted; but many of his poorer parishioners will long keep a green spot in their memories for the kindly reverend gentleman who took so lively an interest in their lives during his stay amongst them. But in one particular department of his sacred ministration, Mr. Crawshaw proved himself a veritable "little hero in black." He had never had yellow fever himself, but that fact did not deter him from exposing himself to the terrible infection in the Strangers' Hospital or outside of it whenever any of his parishioners were stricken down. It is high courage to storm a hill in hot blood under a withering fire, but it requires even greater nerve to enter a fever ward in cold blood and risk the insidious attacks of infection at the side of a death-bed, to carry spiritual consolation to a dying countryman. Yet this our departing chaplain has done times out of number, and—said nothing about it. The work, however, for which he will be best remembered is that of the reconstruction and restoration of the church, for which both chaplain and trustees labored together untiringly and successfully. It was no small task to raise over one hundred contos in these hard times, but they succeeded, and no debt remains to burden their successors. Mr. Crawshaw will take away with him not only the thanks of his parishioners for his untiring efforts in their behalf, but their good wishes for his health and success in every new field of labor.

—According to a statement published a few days since the telephone company of this city had 2540 metres of wire stolen from various telephone lines on the night of the 1st inst. Since the opening of its service the company has lost *trezentas e cinquenta* metres of wire in this manner. Repeated complaints have been made to the chief of police, but all to no purpose. The police are required to look after imaginary monarchist conspirators, and the company must look after its own wires, just as the ordinary citizen is compelled to employ special watchmen to look after his own property.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at the Club grounds at Icaraí commencing 3rd June, and names of intending competitors must be handed in by 25th inst. to one of the following members of the Lawn Tennis Committee:

Mr. N. W. Jackson, Tennis Captain.	
Mr. O. W. Rolls.	
Mr. H. M. Ever.	
The following are the events:	
Ladies' Singles, Handicap, (open to Rio residents).....	Entrance Rs. 10000
Gentlemen's Singles, Handicap (open to Rio residents).....	
Mixed Doubles, Handicap, for members only (if sufficient entries).....	Entrance Rs. 10000
Gentlemen's Doubles, Handicap, each pair for members only.....	
The Tournament will be managed on lines similar to last year.	

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanak Lacernett, 1900 We are in receipt of a copy of this old-established and widely known directory for the current year, which is well up to the standard. In addition to the classified lists of department officials, business houses, industries, companies, etc., it contains resumés of the budget and consumption tax laws of the past year, and a quantity of useful statistical information. It is needless to say that the *Almanak Lacernett* is indispensable in the office and counting-room, and the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Arthur Suier, its editor, are heartily appreciated in business circles everywhere.

BUSINESS NOTES

—We have been informed that a new Lloyd Brasileiro Co. is to be organized with a capital of 20,000,000\$. But without experienced management it will result no better than the company just liquidated.

—Three fines of 600\$ each have been imposed upon Silveira, Cardoso, Lemos & Co., fresh meat contractors, for failing to stamp receipts. For the same cause G. Lyport & Co. and Luiz Francisco dos Reis have each been fined 600\$.

—A telegram of the 8th inst. from Juiz de Fora states that business was paralyzed at that place by the lack of revenue stamps. In thus neglecting to furnish stamps which it requires the public to use the government displays its contempt for the business interests of the country.

—Some years ago Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. had an interesting experience in supplying the Argentine government with currency, and it proved in the end to be a very unsatisfactory contract—that is, if we were correctly informed. Without doubt care is now taken to guard against misunderstandings of that character.

—In answer to a telegram from the president of the Praça do Commercio of Porto Alegre the president of the Associação Commercial de Rio de Janeiro suggests that action should be taken to induce congress to repeal the unjustified legislative provision prohibiting the importation of foreign merchandise with labels in Portuguese.

—The directors of the City of Santos Improvements Company have declared a dividend on the preferred ordinary share capital of the company for the six months ended December 31st last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making 6 per cent. for the year, payable on 1st inst. The half-year's interest on the six per cent. cumulative preference shares will also be paid on May 1.

—We are dropping the railway time-table for some years published on the second page of this paper. It was inserted gratuitously for the convenience of our readers, but as the railway companies here value a free advertisement too little to even send us corrections when changes are made, it is hardly worth while to go on, especially as we have no time to spare in this direction.

—The gas company has at last given us a taste of its quality by cutting off the gas from our printing-office because we failed to deposit 720\$ to guarantee a quarterly gas bill of 133\$2! The hopeless foolishness of the act fills us with profound pity; we can not even laugh at it. And the fact that we are consuming less than two milreis worth of gas per quarter shows that, cutting off our supply causes us no inconvenience whatever.

—The persistent resistance of business men in Spain to the new taxes, should remind overtaxed merchants in Brazil that a similar policy will very soon be necessary here. And should they decide upon such a policy, care should be taken to avoid the purely theatrical expedient of closing their doors for a few hours only, which is fruitless and useless. If unjust taxes are imposed the merchant should close his doors until relief is afforded.

—Much complaint has been caused in Pará by the demand of the custom-house for the restamping of certain documents. These documents already have the state stamp, but it appears that in virtue of legislative provisions now in force they require the federal stamp. Their restamping will of course cause much annoyance, labor and expense, and it is consequently not surprising that the demand of the custom-house should have excited general discontent.

—Unless the treasury is very careful we shall soon be in difficulties through a scarcity of small notes. Complaints are made already of a scarcity, and everyone wants change. Were a package of mutilated small notes to be taken to the caixa da amortização for exchange, large notes would invariably be returned. The small notes are becoming very torn and dirty and require substitution, but the treasury should provide that small notes be issued in exchange.

—The financial and commercial situation here, says the president of the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio do Brazil in his report for last year, grows worse day by day and is full of surprises and losses. So deep and so general is the impression caused by this situation and so great are the apprehensions that are felt that those to whom appertains the responsibility of action hesitate and reflect, asking themselves whether it would not be better to remain inert than to continue to grope in the dark on a path beset with dangers.

—It should be borne in mind that the explanation given of the falling off in imports this year is very lame. There was an excessive importation in December last, and so there was in December 1898. And there will be a continuation of them as long as congress uses the general revenue bill for tariff changes. A comparison of the current year with last year is perfectly fair, therefore, because the same influences were at work in both years, viz., excessive importation in December and decreased importation in following months.

—We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement elsewhere of Mrs. Magalhães & Co., an old and well-known firm of sevedores. The business was established many years ago, and its founder is no longer in active connection with it, but its reputation for good work and fair dealing still exists and entitles it to the confidence of shippers and shippers. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Magalhães & Co. had charge of the loading of the *Somali* which took out the largest cargo of coffee ever shipped on a sailing vessel from this port.

—The net profits of Messrs. Wilson Sons and Co., for the past year amount to \$2,972. Adding the amount brought forward from 1898, \$3,076, there remains an available balance of \$6,048, which the directors recommend be appropriated as follows: To reserve fund (raising it to \$105,000), \$25,000; contingency fund (raising it to \$40,000), \$10,000; to dividend of 7 per cent. on ordinary shares (free of income tax); to balance carried forward to 1900, \$5,937. The coal and coke deliveries for the year show an increase of 68,740 tons, as compared with the previous year.

—A dispatch from this capital to the United States dated March 15 and appearing in a New York paper of April 13, says the negotiations... for a commercial treaty are almost concluded. It is thought the treaty will be signed on or before April 15. This was a truthful statement sent out to counteract the criticisms of *The Rio News* or was it the result of too much confidence in empty promises? Comparing the statement with the President's blunt characterization of the negotiation will make the Washington officials feel that the play has gone quite far enough.

—In view of the high price of food stuffs the farmers in the vicinity of Contendas Minas Geraes, devoted themselves last season to the culture of rice and produced a very large crop. Unfortunately the supply exceeded the local demand and the price fell from 50 to 50 reis per litre. And yet this country imports a large quantity of foreign rice, the quantity imported at Rio de Janeiro being 1,130,324 bags in 1898 and 1,263,182 bags in 1899. This rice was sold at prices varying from 105 to 25500 per bag. Evidently the cost of marketing country produce in this country is too great. And there is no doubt that one of the causes of this evil is burdensome taxation, which hampers every kind of productive activity and greatly retards the development of the resources of the country.

—The wholly unjustifiable attempt of the gas company to make consumers deposit cash to secure their gas bills ought to be stubbornly resisted. If the people of this city have any spirit at all they will resist it. Such an imposition means that the people are to furnish the gas company with an enormous working capital, a part of which will never find its way back. If the government, which generally acts without the least reflection, thinks it right to oblige consumers to put up a cash deposit to secure their gas bills, then the money should be deposited somewhere than with the company, and facilities should be provided for its withdrawal without expense and vexatious formality. In the meantime the best way to settle the difficulty will be for the consumer to use kerosene. It is cheaper, much cheaper than gas, and there will be no companies, nor *fadores*, nor guarantee deposits, nor unutilized bills. It is less convenient, perhaps, than gas, but the extra trouble will be more than compensated by the reduced expenditure. We have seen obstreperous gas companies brought to their knees, figuratively speaking, in the United States in this way, and we believe it can be done here.

—It is stated that in the last ten years the following quantities of coal have been imported at Rio de Janeiro:

By Lage & Irmãos.....	1,043,097 tons
" Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd.....	686,665 "
" the Brazilian Coal Co.....	665,172 "
" Central Railway.....	602,630 "
" Rio Gas Co.....	539,582 "
" Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.....	347,422 "
" the Messageries Maritimes.....	233,042 "
" Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	164,031 "
" Royal Mail S. S. Co.....	89,778 "
" Leopoldina Railway.....	87,129 "
" João Corrêa Pacheco & Co.....	66,689 "
" the Lloyd Brasileiro Co.....	54,280 "
" Theodor Rodrigues & Co.....	49,236 "
" sundry importers.....	267,068 "

Total..... 4,905,821 "

—The story is current that a representative of a firm of European bank note printers called upon the minister of finance some time ago and during the interview called his attention to the facility of counterfeiting the treasury notes supplied by the American Bank Note Co., offering to imitate any note so closely that detection would be impossible. The minister accepted the challenge and gave him a note of 1000, 7th estampa, to be counterfeited. In due time two-thirds of the falsified note so delivered to the minister, who found it so good an imitation that he concluded to see if the Caixa da Amortização officials would detect it. So he had the white trim cut off, and sent in the counterfeit to be redeemed as a mutilated note. The officials accepted it as genuine and redeemed it, which so startled the minister that he has ordered the redemption of the said notes. Perhaps the minister may not know it, but the American Bank Note Co. could easily do exactly the same thing if it wished.

—Comments have been made on the recent experiment in counterfeiting a 1000 note of the American Bank Note Co., and it is said that the work will probably be taken from that establishment on this account. Possibly this is what was intended at the outset. It should be said, however, that the test is in no sense a fair one. The American Bank Note Co. has printed for the government just what was ordered, the latter choosing designs, paper, colors and grade of work. The company did not guarantee the work against counterfeiting. On the contrary, Mr. Goodall, president of that company for many years, once told us that it was very difficult to make a note that could not be counterfeited, and added that he could easily counterfeit the finest engraved notes then issued. He further stated that he could make a note that could not be counterfeited, but the Brazilian government did not care to incur the expense. Since then many improvements have been made, and in these the American Bank Note Co. has not fallen behind. It may safely be said that this celebrated company can make just as good and safe a bank-note as any other printer.

—The principal reason why American shoes have not found a market in Brazil is because no effort has been made by the manufacturers to secure that field. According to a report from Consul Furniss at Bahia on the subject the footwear imported into Brazil comes from England, Germany and France. Yet most of the hides shipped from that section of Brazil are sold in the United States. For the year ending December 31, 1899, the declared value of hides shipped to the United States was \$40,885.86 and of goat and other skins \$389,917.64, while so far this season the amount has much exceeded the figures for the corresponding period last year. Unless our manufacturers are willing to give the same terms as those given by European manufacturers, sixty and ninety days, goods to be delivered against acceptance of draft, they cannot expect to control a large portion of the trade. The best way to introduce American shoes in Brazil, the Consul thinks, would be for the manufacturers to establish retail stores at Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and São Paulo, with a good grade of shoes and without the aid of a middleman. Good grade shoes sell in Brazil at from \$5.25 to \$6 a pair.

—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, April 2.—(To the foregoing should be added that the import duties and consumption taxes here represent in the prices above given from about 80 cents to \$1.70 per pair of men's shoes and boots (not top boots). The official rate of duty is scheduled at 60 per cent, but is much above that figure, as the duty is \$3000 on men's shoes and \$7000 on men's boots (laced or with elastics), plus 15% gold, plus consumption taxes. —Eds. News)

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 10th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro voted the budget in 3rd discussion.

—The secretary of finance of the state of São Paulo has decided that only hypothecary notes bearing government guarantee can be received at Pará as security deposits in the state treasury.

—The President has sent a message to congress asking for a deficiency appropriation of \$3,518,921.200 for completing the sum of 6,056,2500 to be paid this year to the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co.

—On the 10th inst. there was the following fall in the quotations of Brazilian bonds in the London market:—West of Minas loan, from 69 1/2 to 68 1/2; Funding loan, from 83 in 87; 1889 loan, from 64 1/2 in 64.

—A London telegram of the 8th inst. to the *Journal do Commercio* states that the debenture loan of £500,000 issued by the S. Paulo Railway Co. had failed, the public not subscribing and the syndicate guaranteeing the issue being compelled to remain with the whole of it. The failure is attributed to the high price (102 1/2) of the emission. What a misfortune the *Journal* is unable to blame the *Times* correspondent for it! And what an inexplicable mystery it is that the failure should have followed so closely on the President's message and the complimentary press allusions to it!

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of April in addition to those published in our last issue, have been made public:

	1900	1899
Pará.....	1,961,955\$871	2,173,337\$439
Santa Catharina.....	48,559\$560	not stated
Maranhão.....	341,137\$250	"
Jaraguá.....	137,558\$721	"
Natal.....	8,014\$743	6,682\$215
Penedo.....	25,635\$538	11,693\$169

—The following gold receipts at customs-house, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been reported up to this date for the month of April:

	1900	1899
(15% of import duties collected in gold)	(10% of import duties collected in gold)	
Pará.....	241,462\$500	176,582\$640
Maranhão.....	41,246\$574	28,790\$135
Jaraguá.....	17,421\$161	not stated
Santa Catharina.....	6,141\$302	"
Centra.....	20,980\$669	"
Natal.....	183\$886	"
Penedo.....	811\$022	"

—With the data contained in the President's message we have been able to organize the following comparison between the revenue collected last year and the respective budget estimate:

	Estimated revenue	Revenue collected
Import duties, including labor and storage:		
Gold.....	22,200,000\$	18,483,225\$000
Currency.....	208,050,000\$	181,529,507\$000
Consumption taxes.....	18,500,000\$	24,930,246\$000
Central Railway.....	35,900,000\$	32,527,860\$715
Stamp tax.....	12,000,000\$	9,088,057\$000
Other internal revenue.....	35,234,000\$	35,984,082\$285
Sundry revenue.....	6,320,000\$	1,224,728\$296
Extraordinary revenue.....	12,910,000\$	17,342,000\$000

Total..... 351,114,000\$ 322,109,706\$296
These figures are not definite and the President expects that complete returns will show a total revenue of 333,670,706\$296 for 1899.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, May 15th, 1900.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000),	27 d.
do gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	27 d.
in U. S. coin at \$4.365 per \$100	
1 milreis.....	51 7/8 cts
do of U. S. coin Brazilian gold.....	128 1/2
do of 1/2 milreis in Brazilian gold.....	8 5/8

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today.	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	376 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	376 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	312 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	16.87 c.
Value of \$100 (\$4.36 per \$100) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	585 1/2
Value of \$1 sterling.....	294 1/4

EXCHANGE.

May 7.—The market was weak and unsteady, but a fair amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2
".....	closing 8 11/12
Private bills.....	opening 8 7/16
".....	closing 8 13/16

Official value of the milreis 308—310 reis gold.

May 8.—Today's market was a trifle stronger, but business declined.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 3/4
".....	closing 8 13/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 13/16
".....	closing 8 7/16—8 15/16

Official value of the milreis 308—310 reis gold.

May 9.—An upwards tendency seemed to rule the market; business, however, was limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 3/4—8 13/16
".....	closing 8 13/16—8 15/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 13/16
".....	closing 8 13/16

Official value of the milreis 310—313 reis gold.

May 10.—Today's market was quieter and rates were sustained; business still continued limited.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 7/16
".....	closing 8 7/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 7/16
".....	closing 8 7/16

Official value of the milreis 310—313 reis gold.

May 11.—The market remained unaltered, and business improved.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 3/4
".....	closing 8 13/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 13/16
".....	closing 8 7/16

Official value of the milreis 310 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was much more activity in the market during the past week and the handsome aggregate of 6,000 bags was reported as sold, which was a very satisfactory improvement on the small sales of preceding weeks. Prices were well maintained, though a slight break was recorded for Thursday and Friday. The receipts were only 2,222 bags and the shipments 52,890 bags. We are informed that the new crop has been somewhat damaged by the late rains and will not turn out as well as anticipated, either in quantity or quality.

Yesterday the market opened very firm and with an advance in prices which American buyers declined to accept. There were sales for Europe at 12800 to 13000, and the market closed firm on that basis.

Advices from abroad have not been favorable, which would seem to confirm the refusal of American buyers to accept higher prices. The sales for the week were New York 85,000, Havre 56,000, Hamburg 63,000, and London 37,000 bags, making a total of 241,000 bags, against 19,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 16,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
May 7.....	12,500—12,500	14,000 bags.	\$8700
" 8.....	12,500—12,500	10,000 "	8700
" 9.....	12,500—12,500	10,000 "	8600
" 10.....	12,500—12,500	10,000 "	8600
" 11.....	12,500—12,500	10,000 "	8500
" 12.....	12,500—12,500	7,000 "	8500

The shipments since our last report have been:

	20,835 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	River Plate, etc.
May 7.....	17,735	"	"	"
" 8.....	1,010	"	"	"
" 9.....	3,830	"	"	"
" 10.....	541	"	"	"

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States:	bags
May 10 New York Germ. str. <i>Asi</i>	3,250	
Europe:		
May 5 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Polagowia</i>	3,005	
" 6 Oran " str. <i>Chili</i>	500	
" 11 Marcellus Fr. str. <i>Alger</i>	3,762	
" 12 Oran ".....	175	
" 13 Algiers ".....	125	
" 14 Smyrna ".....	250	
" 15 Philadelphia ".....	500	
" 16 Constantinople ".....	500	
Ebenecher:		
May 8 Montevideo Fr. str. <i>Brill</i>	100	
" 9 Buenos Aires ".....	1,510	
Coastwise:		
May 4 Northern ports str. <i>Ramby</i>	750	
" 4 do str. <i>Manoia</i>	625	
" 6 Southern ports str. <i>Itaituba</i>	455	
" 9 Northern ports str. <i>Itaituba</i>	250	

The receipts for the past week were 25,148 bags against 26,333 bags for the previous week and 37,326 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	May 12	May 4
No. 6.....	13,500	13,500
" 7.....	12,700	12,800
" 8.....	12,700	12,300
" 9.....	11,700	11,800

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 20,330 bags, against 20,285 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 37,530 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Receipts	Shipments	Stock at Santos
May 6	1,461	7,141	1,461
May 7	2,406	7,141	2,406
May 8	3,019	5,524	3,019
May 9	2,354	5,524	2,354
May 10	4,173	6,173	4,173
May 11	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 12	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 13	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 14	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 15	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 16	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 17	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 18	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 19	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 20	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 21	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 22	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 23	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 24	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 25	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 26	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 27	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 28	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 29	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 30	1,100	6,173	1,100
May 31	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 1	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 2	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 3	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 4	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 5	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 6	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 7	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 8	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 9	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 10	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 11	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 12	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 13	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 14	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 15	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 16	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 17	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 18	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 19	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 20	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 21	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 22	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 23	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 24	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 25	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 26	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 27	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 28	1,100	6,173	1,100
June 29	1,100	6,173	1,

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts last week were 6,600 bags ex *Tennyson* from the River Plate and 2,000 barrels by the *Handel* from New York. The market is quiet and prices are lower as shown in the following table:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st.....	—
do 2nd.....	—
Baltimore 1st.....	34,000—35,000
do 2nd.....	33,000—34,000
Western and Interior.....	32,000—33,000
River Plate.....	29,000—31,000
Local Mills.....	34,000—35,000

Codfish.—The *Handel* brought 231 tubs, 310 casks and 60 half cases from New York. Broker's quotations are unchanged.

Lard.—The arrivals were 2,000 kegs by the *Handel* from New York. We quote from 920 to 930 reils per pound wholesale.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Rice.—Receipts were only 16 bags ex *Prior* from Bremen. Broker's quote for Arracan and old rice from 20,500 to 21,500 and for S. * 23,000 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Prices unchanged.

Spanish Pine.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—No receipts. We continue to quote at 12,500 per case wholesale.

Roast.—The *Handel* brought 500 barrels from New York. Broker's quote 25,500 for barrel of dark and 26,500 for clear.

Turpentine.—The receipts were nil. Prices are nominal.

Cement.—The arrivals were 800 barrels from Bremen by the *Trier*. The market continues unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals.

Hay.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Bray.—Entries were 1,266 bales by various steamers from the Southern ports. Prices continue from 340 to 350 reils per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

From Cardiff ex <i>Schiller</i>	1,767 tons.
do ex <i>Cashman</i>	4,335 "

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maciel.....	180,000—185,000
Bahia and Aracaju.....	155,000—160,000
Campos.....	150,000—165,000
Angra and Paraty.....	180,000—185,000
Parahyba.....	165,000—170,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	260,000—290,000
ditto 40 deg.....	300,000—310,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 8.

CARDIFF.—Br. bk. *Dalblair*, 1,474 tons; Mendus; 37 ds. coal to Central Railway.

MAY 10.

OPORTO.—Port. bk. *Clara*; 695 tons; Carneiro; 39 ds. sundries to J. A. Gonçalves Santos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 9.

SHIP ISLAND.—Nor. bk. *Hanwood*; 1,065 tons; Rotter; ballast.

MAY 10.

NEW-CASTLE.—Nor. bk. *Prince Victor*; 1,134 tons; Hansen; ballast.

MAY 11.

PHILADELPHIA.—Br. sp. *King's County*; 1,051 tons; Salter; manganese.

MAY 13.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Good News*; 677 tons; Myrick; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. —50 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS —50 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP. —35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BRUSSELS. —35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. —35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. —30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. —30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE-TOWN. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per P. ELIZABETH ton.

PORT NATAL. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

EAST LONDON. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

DELAGOA BAY. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MOSEL BAY. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MONTEVIDEO. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

R. AILES. —30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Stolberg*..... 3,500 bags of coffee

LONDON.—Br. str. *Magdalena*..... 1,958 do do

BUREOS AIRES.—Br. str. *Thames*..... 1,638 do do

GENOA.—It. str. *Cilla di Genova*..... 5,675 do do

HAVRE.—Fr. str. *Colombia*..... 10,075 do do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Les Alpes*..... 5,262 do do

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. *Chili*..... 500 do do

NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Handel*..... 20,300 do do

TRIESTE.—Aust. str. *Barossa*..... 4,500 do do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
May 7	Brésil	Bordeaux 16 ds.	S. Montoux
8	Trier	Bremen 27 ds.	H. Stollz & Co.
8	Sydenham	Newport 29 ds.	Lage Bros
8	Tennyson	Santos 10 ds.	Glennell & Co.
8	Chili	River Plate	S. Montoux
9	Asti	Santos 22 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
10	Handel	New York 22 ds.	H. Megaw & Co.
10	Les Alpes	River Plate	O. Antunes & Co.
11	Gem	New-Castle 30 ds.	T. Will & Co.
12	C. Genova	Genoa 27 ds.	H. Campos
12	Colonia	Santos 1 d.	J. Laperi
13	Ragnusa	New York 22 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
13	Attività	Genoa 22 ds.	A. Florita & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
May 7	Holgate	Buenos Ayres	Ballast
8	Brésil	River Plate	In transit
8	S. Antônia	Santos	do
9	Chili	Bordeaux*	Sundries
10	Asti	New York*	do
11	Les Alpes	Montevideo	do
11	Rustington	Buenos Aires	do
11	Mercurio	Montevideo	do
12	Mann	Genoa*	Sundries
13	Città di Genova	Santos	In transit
13	Trier	Santos	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 13th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
<i>British</i>				
Sp. Ellerslie.....	1,400	Feb. 7	Pensacola	To order.
Sp. Kumbria.....	1,885	Mar. 22	Mobile	To order.
Sp. Sirocco.....	2,018	Apr. 28	New York	To order.
Sp. Belfast.....	1,809	28	Leith	Gaz Co.
Bk. Dalblair.....	1,474	May 8	Cardiff	Central Ry.
<i>French</i>				
Bg. Berthe.....	1,534	Apr. 12	Marseilles	Ch. Hne.
<i>German</i>				
Bk. Schiller.....	1,227	May 3	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
Bk. Olivia.....	413	Apr. 21	New York	To order.
Bk. Argentina.....	979	May 3	Greenock	R. Koif. Co.
<i>Portuguese</i>				
Bk. Clara.....	695	May 10	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MAY 7.		
17 Apolices, 58.....	885,000	
3 Rempresimto Municipal.....	164	
10 Apol. Est. de Minas.....	870	

Banks.

940 Republica.....	191,500
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Railways.

400 Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	305,000
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Miscellaneous.

100 Sal e Navegação.....	485,000
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MAY 8.

4 Apolices, 58.....	885,000
22 do.....	886
54 do.....	887
3 do (500\$) at rate of.....	860
3 do (500\$) at rate of.....	850
11 do 2,200\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	850
11 do 1895.....	876
10 do (reg.).....	893
9 do 1897.....	1,010
10 Rempresimto Municipal.....	160
40 do.....	160
50 do.....	161
2 Apol. Est. do Rio (500\$).....	415
210 deb. Empresa Viagão.....	18

Banks.

1 Commercio.....	200
15 do.....	202
100 Constructor.....	14,500
100 Hypothecario.....	45
39 Mercantil de Santos.....	130
160 Republica.....	191
140 do.....	191,500

Cotton mills.

100 Corcovado.....	102,500
60 Progresso Industrial.....	220

Railways.

200 Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	305,000
1400 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 %).....	3
160 V. F. Sapucahy.....	26

Tramways.

50 S. Christovão.....	160,000
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Miscellaneous.

300 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	18,000
100 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	17
50 Sal e Navegação.....	49

MAY 9.

4 Apolices, 58.....	885,000
2 do.....	890
5 do (500\$) at rate of.....	870
20 do (500\$) do.....	870
1 do (400\$) do.....	850
1 do (200\$) do.....	850
1 do 1,800\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	853
19 do.....	880
1 do 1895.....	882
52 Rempresimto Municipal (reg.).....	167
10 deb. Saneamento do Rio.....	175

Banks.

200 Commercio.....	200,000
15 do.....	202
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Miscellaneous.

300 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	18,000
100 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	17
50 Sal e Navegação.....	49

MAY 12.

4 Apolices, 58.....	885,000
2 do.....	890
5 do (500\$) at rate of.....	870
20 do (500\$) do.....	870
1 do (400\$) do.....	850
1 do (200\$) do.....	850
1 do 1,800\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	853
19 do.....	880
1 do 1895.....	882
52 Rempresimto Municipal (reg.).....	167
10 deb. Saneamento do Rio.....	175

Banks.

200 Commercio.....	200,000
15 do.....	202
100 Constructor.....	14,500
100 Hypothecario.....	45
39 Mercantil de Santos.....	130
160 Republica.....	191
140 do.....	191,500

Cotton mills.

100 Corcovado.....	102,500
60 Progresso Industrial.....	220

Railways.

200

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 14th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	805 000—805 000
119,600	104,844,000	Bonds 4% 1885.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	850 000—850 000
30,000,000	60,000,000	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,010 000—
51,885,000	119,600	Bonds 4% 1885, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—2,500 000
	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1885, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—1,800 000
	23,035,500	Do do 1895, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—1,835 000
	18,500,000	Do do 1895, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—550 000
	18,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—600 000
	13,193,000	idem 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	860 000—
	1,533,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
	45,522,000	idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
	45,522,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	415 000—
	5,000,000	do do 6% (1899).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	920 000—
	600,000	of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1000
	10,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	161 000—163 000
	25,000,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—170 000
	2,500,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
	550,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
	400,000			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1900	214\$500—216\$000
18,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Comercio.....	200	3,120,000	6000, ditto 1900	201 000—
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	80	24,000	ditto 1900	—80 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	4500, Aug. 1902	12 000—15 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Move.....	200	750,000	2400, Jan. 1896	3 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	803,079	12 1/2 ditto 1892	1 000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	640,000	Jan. 1900	76 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	21,026	3400, ditto 1900	—
9,129,000	45,695	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	256,317	4400, July 1899	41 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	580,809	6500, July 1900	115 000—116 000
101,977,500	506,819	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,420,079	10800, ditto 1900	183 000—190 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	200	391,700	6500, ditto 1900	192 500—193 500
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	7,580,711	6500, ditto 1900	130 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	100	2,185,125	4500, ditto 1900	260 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	6,000,000	12500, ditto 1900	130 000—135 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	308,550	10 1/2 ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	1,141,521	8 1/2 ditto 1899	190 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,007	200	do 2nd series.....	140	—	8 1/2 ditto 1899	100 000—130 000
—	—	10,902	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	—	ditto	12 000—
—	—	12,500	200	do 2nd series.....	80	—	ditto	22 000—
—	—	—	200	do commercial section.....	80	—	ditto	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	12 1/2 ditto 1895	—135 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8500, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	7500, Jan. 1895	—
10,554,610	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	10	Leopoldina.....	100\$	51,985\$	2500 Feb. 1900	111\$000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	60,000	—	29 000—20\$000
12,000,000	60,000	all	100	Machade Campos.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	100	Minambinho.....	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	35,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	3 500—4 000
—	—	265,475	200	do.....	15	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do.....	20	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo.....	100	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Sorocabana.....	200	1,463,242	6% June, 92	15 000—18 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do.....	40	—	6500, Feb. 86	3 000—10 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Uniao Valenciana.....	200	45,710	—	24 500—
—	—	—	200	Saunichy.....	200	—	—	40 000
—	—	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	do.....	55	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	68,732	1500, July 91	153\$000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos.....	200	60,000	3 000, Jan. 90	150 000—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200	648,448	5 000, ditto 99	157 000—162 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Lindin Botucatu.....	200	105,895\$	8 000, July 91	100 000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovao.....	200	35,499	4 000, Feb. 1900	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	100	—	—	—
900,000	9,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanga Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9500, Jan. 1900	200\$000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	2 300—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	—300 000
671,400	3,357	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10500—Jan. 1900	205\$000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7 000—Aug. 96	110 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (suagem).....	200	46,373	4 000—Feb. 1900	—250\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	12 000—Jan. 1900	163 000—
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	74,917	10 000—ditto 1900	198 000—220 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,602	10 000—ditto 1900	190 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	54,038	10 000—Feb. 1900	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Leal.....	200	189,282	10 000—Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	10 000—July 98	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	92,814	12 000—Feb. 1900	180 000—200 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magense.....	200	28,277	10 000—Jan. 1900	205 000—220 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	144,143	10 000—ditto 1900	180 000—188 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Petropolisana.....	200	21,693	5 000—Mar. 96	165 000—173 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	12 000—Jan. 1900	221 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	Rink (Woolens).....	100	17,039	4 000—Jan. 1900	65 000—
350,000	1,750	all	100	S. Felix.....	200	38,394	—ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	—	—ditto 99	—190 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	S. Joao.....	200	71,567	—ditto 1900	—180 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	1,314,493	17 1/2—Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	20\$	300,000\$	1500, July 97	380\$000—5\$000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	15,584	25 000, Jan. 1900	—6 000
3,000,000	15,000	9,735	200	Bonanza.....	30	200,000	1 500, ditto 99	38 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	266,374	3 000, ditto 1900	145 000—
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	1,000	Fidelidade.....	100	232,000	5 000, ditto 98	—40 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Garantia.....	200	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	20 000—21 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnidade.....	20	40,000	1 000, ditto 1900	80 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Prospereidade.....	20	150,120	1 500, ditto 1900	17 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Taterall Moreaux.....	50\$	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	—15\$000
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	Jan. 1900	305\$000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	2,237,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	450 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Edificadora.....	200	14,673	10 1/2, Aug. 91	17 000—18 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	200	6,306,142	8 000, ditto 99	120 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Noticias de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	51,254	8 000, Feb. 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	45,577	8 000, Feb. 95	—
2,850,000	14,250	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,659	Jan. 1900	90 000—92 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Mattie Latangeria (Parquet).....	100	300,000	13 000, ditto 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mill).....	100	39,267	7 1/2, Mar. 99	—
9,312,500	46,562	33,728	100	Sanamento do Rio de Janeiro (building society).....	100	714,948	2 000, Feb. 92	—21 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Transporte e Carregamento.....	100	400,000	5 000, ditto 99	80 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	70,674	8 000, Dec. 99	—150 000
600,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,997	Jan. 1900	—

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" " " 4 " 9 "....	9\$800
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